

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION



ANNUAL REPORT -2002-

**Issued Pursuant to
MCL 791.234
P.A. 524 of 2002**

William S. Overton, Director

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- 654 prisoners sentenced in 66 counties and 1145 probationers sentenced in 61 counties were enrolled in the program. See pages 7 and 8.
- 6.1% of the prisoners and 4.5% of the probationers enrolled in the program were women. See pages 7 and 8.
- 22.0% of the prisoners and 21.2% of the probationers enrolled in the program were serving for drug related offenses. See pages 9 and 10 for a list of the offenses of which program participants were convicted.
- 527 prisoners and 812 probationers successfully completed the program. The successful completion rate was 77.4% for prisoners and 71.7% for probationers. See pages 7 and 8 for complete program results.
- 92.6% of the prisoners who graduated from the program are currently on parole or have discharged from parole . 89.8% of the probationers who graduated from the program have either discharged from their sentence or are adjusting satisfactorily on probation. See pages 7 and 8 for the current status of all graduates.
- The program is cost effective as compared to prison. See page 6.
- 34.2% of offenders who were enrolled in educational programming earned their GED Certificates while enrolled in the program. See page 6.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SAI Program FAQ'S and Photos.	1-2
History of the SAI Program	3
Statutory Authority and Eligibility.	4-5
Program Cost Effectiveness	6
Evening Educational and Self-Help Programming.	6
Summary of 2002 Probationer Program Statistics	7
Summary of 2002 Prisoner Program Statistics	8
Probationer Admissions by Offense Type	9
Prisoner Admissions by Offense Type	10

APPENDICES

1. 2002 Admissions by County - Probationer
2. 2002 Admissions by County - Prisoner
3. 2002 Admissions by Month
4. 2002 Admissions by Sex
5. 2002 Monthly Population Totals
6. 2002 Program Outcomes by County - Probationer
7. 2002 Program Outcomes by County - Prisoner
8. 2002 Monthly Program Outcomes - Probationer
9. 2002 Monthly Program Outcomes - Prisoner
10. 2002 Graduates by Sex
11. Comparative Status of Probationer Graduates - 2001 and 2002
12. Current Status of Prisoner Program Graduates
13. Comparative Program Outcomes - 2001 and 2002

SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION (SAI) PROGRAM FAQ'S AND PHOTOS

1. **What is SAI?** SAI is a three-phased program for felony offenders who satisfy statutory eligibility criteria. It is designed to provide Michigan's felony sentencing courts and the Department of Corrections an alternative to prison in the management of qualified offenders.
2. **What are the goals of the SAI Program?** The program has two primary goals. First, it promotes public safety through risk management in the selection of program participants and supervision strategies which gradually reintegrate offenders back into the community. Second, the program provides offenders the opportunity to change their anti-social attitudes and criminal lifestyles and to prepare themselves for re-entry into the community as productive, law-abiding citizens.
3. **How does the SAI Program accomplish its goals?** The SAI Program accomplishes its goals by achieving the following objectives:
 - (1) It strips from offenders their pride in socially unacceptable behavior through the use of techniques adapted from military basic training;
 - (2) It teaches a principle-based value system from which offenders gain direction;
 - (3) It assists offenders in improving their self-esteem through achievements in programming, physical conditioning, work programs and personal development;
 - (4) It assists offenders in learning self-discipline through immediate and complete compliance with program rules and orders issued by staff;
 - (5) It assists offenders in achieving a sense of personal responsibility by holding them accountable for their behavior and by requiring them to help other offenders in the program;
 - (6) It teaches offenders a positive work ethic by requiring them to participate in work programs which demand hard physical labor, which benefit the community and which provide a sense of personal accomplishment.

4. **What is the “boot camp”?** The boot camp is the first phase of the SAI Program. It consists of 90 days of physically strenuous work, discipline and exercise patterned after military basic training, educational programming leading to the General Educational Development (GED) certificate, substance abuse education, and courses in anger management, life coping skills and job seeking skills.
5. **What happens to offenders after they leave the boot camp?** Following completion of the boot camp, offenders may be placed in Phase II of the SAI Program, which consists of placement in a residential aftercare facility for up to 120 days, or they may be placed directly in Phase III of the program, which consists of probation or parole supervision in the community. At least the first 120 days of Phase III is served under maximum supervision.
6. **Where is the boot camp?** The boot camp is located at Camp Cassidy Lake, a 360 bed facility operated by the Michigan Department of Corrections which is approximately three miles north of the Village of Chelsea, midway between Ann Arbor and Jackson. The facility is staffed by 132 employees

During intake, the false pride many offenders take in their criminal behavior and antisocial lifestyles is stripped away and they are confronted with the unacceptability of their attitudes. Staff then begin teaching offenders socially acceptable behavior and attitudes.



As part of the process of developing a healthy lifestyle and improving their self esteem and physical stamina, offenders participate in a daily motivational run, which is led by uniformed custody staff. Group activities such as physical conditioning also assist in creating an *esprit de corp* among offenders.



The SAI Program teaches offenders good work habits and a positive attitude toward work by involving them in meaningful in-camp work assignments and in public works projects in the community. The first in-camp assignment on which offenders are placed is cutting wood which is used to heat housing units and other buildings at the Cassidy Lake facility. Public works activities, such as maintaining public recreational areas and working in a local recycling facility, provide a valuable public service and enable offenders to experience the satisfaction which results from completing a meaningful work assignment.



Offenders eat three nutritious meals daily and receive an evening snack to enable them to meet the rigorous physical demands of the boot camp.



Offenders learn self-discipline and teamwork by maintaining their living areas according to exacting standards. Inspections are conducted each morning.



The 90 day program is voluntary . Probationers who are terminated as voluntary withdrawals or rule violators are returned to their sentencing county and face the possibility of going to prison. Prisoners are returned to a prison facility to serve the remainder of their sentence.



At the completion of the 90 day program, graduates are acknowledged by staff. Family members come to the facility to observe graduation ceremonies.

THE HISTORY OF THE SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION (SAI) PROGRAM IN MICHIGAN

Michigan's Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) Program was inspired by and patterned after a similar program operated by the Georgia Department of Corrections. In 1988, Senators Jack Welborn, Nick Smith and James Barcia sponsored legislation to establish a SAI Program in Michigan. Existing laws were amended to allow judges to sentence probationers to SAI as a condition of probation and to establish criteria for participation in the program.

In March, 1988, Camp Sauble, a minimum security prison camp for males located in the northwestern part of Michigan's lower peninsula, was designated as the SAI Program's first boot camp. It had a capacity of 120 beds. The program operated at this capacity until 1991 and, because of its popularity, developed a large waiting list of candidates.

The large waiting list, together with nation-wide acceptance of boot camps as viable alternatives to prison, resulted in the introduction of legislation to expand eligibility. In the spring of 1992, legislation expanding eligibility criteria to include male prisoners and female probationers and prisoners was enacted.

In anticipation of the passage of this legislation, in June, 1991, the Cassidy Lake Technical School, a minimum security prison camp for males located in a rural area of the southeastern part of Michigan's lower peninsula approximately 50 miles from Detroit, was converted into a boot camp. The capacity of this facility was established at 360 beds.

In June, 1993, Camp Sauble was converted back into a minimum security prison camp and the Cassidy Lake facility became the Department's only boot camp. The consolidation of the SAI Program at the Cassidy Lake facility significantly reduced the per diem cost of placement in the program and facilitated improved internal control of operations. It also assisted in the recruitment and retention of minority staff members, thereby enhancing the Department's efforts to maintain a diverse work force.

In January, 1995, legislation was passed which eliminated the 25 year age limitation for probationers. As a result of this legislation, 1,103 probationers 26 years of age and over were enrolled in the program from 1996 through 2002.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND ELIGIBILITY

The probationer portion of the program is authorized by Public Act 426 of 1994. The prisoner portion of the program is authorized by Public Act 427 of 1994. The eligibility criteria for placement in the program are summarized as follows:

Prisoner:

1. Has never previously been placed in the program as a probationer or prisoner, unless removed for medical reasons;
2. is physically able to participate in the program;
3. has no evidence of a mental handicap which would prevent participation in the program;
4. has not previously served a prison sentence;
5. is serving an indeterminate sentence(s) with a minimum term of 36 months or less or, if serving for Breaking and Entering of an Occupied Dwelling or Home Invasion, a minimum term of 24 months or less;
6. has not been convicted of a crime involving unlawful sexual behavior, arson, a death or a crime in which a life sentence is possible;
7. does not screen very high or potentially very high assault risk;
8. does not have a confinement or management security classification level of level IV or higher;
9. does not have pending felony detainer or a pending felony charge;
10. if serving a sentence for conviction of MCL 333.7401 or MCL 333.7403, must have served his/her statutory minimum if s/he has previously been convicted under either MCL 333.7401 or MCL 333.7403 (2) (a), (b), or (e);
11. if serving a sentence for conviction of MCL 750.227b (Felony Firearm Law) followed by an indeterminate sentence, s/he must have served the two year gun law sentence and have a total minimum term of 36 months or less, including the gun law sentence.

Probationer:

1. Has never served a sentence of imprisonment in a state correctional facility;
2. would likely have been sentenced to prison in a state correctional facility;

3. the felony sentencing guidelines upper limit for the recommended minimum sentence for the offense is 12 months or more unless the offense is not covered by the felony sentencing guidelines or the offender is a probation violator;
4. is physically able to participate in the program;
5. has no evidence of a mental handicap which would prevent participation in the program;
6. has no pending felonies;
7. is not being sentenced for conviction of or the attempt to commit any of the following:

Child Pornography (MCLA 750.145c), Burning Dwelling House (MCLA 750.72),
Burning of Other Real Property (MCLA 750.73), Burning of Insured Property (MCLA 750.75), 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree Criminal Sexual Conduct (MCLA 750.520 b, c, d) or
Assault With Intent to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct (MCLA 750.520g);
8. is not being sentenced for a crime for which probation is not available by statute (i.e., murder, treason, armed robbery) or for a major controlled substance offense except in cases where life probation may be imposed.

PROGRAM COST EFFECTIVENESS

During fiscal year 2002, the appropriated per diem cost of the boot camp portion of the program was \$79.63 (based upon a population of 360 offenders). The cost of the 90 day program was \$7,167 per offender. Although the daily program cost is higher than the \$59.45 cost of incarcerating an offender in a level I security prison (including health care costs), the total annual cost of supervising an offender in the program is significantly less than the \$21,700 cost of supervising him/her in a level I security prison.

If each of the 527 prisoners and 812 probationers who successfully completed the boot camp during 2002 had been confined in a level I security prison for the entire year, the cost of their incarceration would have been \$29,056,300. This exceeds the appropriated cost of operating the boot camp by \$18,594,039.

EVENING EDUCATIONAL AND SELF-HELP PROGRAMMING

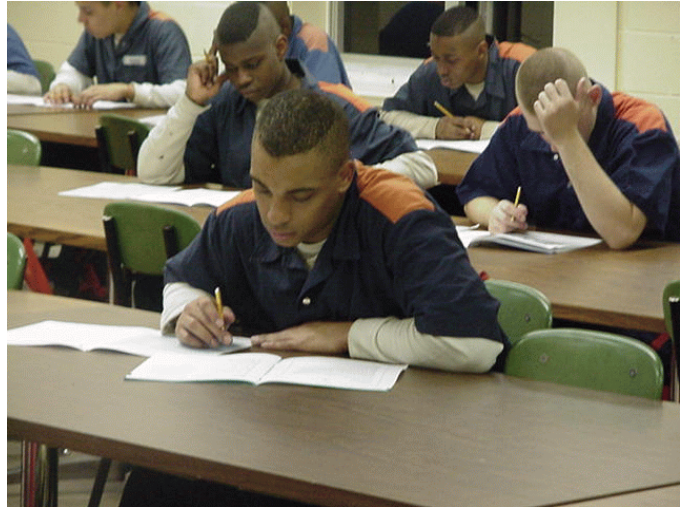
While enrolled in the boot camp, offenders participate in evening educational and self-help programming. Offenders who have not graduated from high school or earned their General Educational Development (GED) Certificate are enrolled in educational programming, which is provided via a contract between the Department of Corrections and the Chelsea School District. Offenders also participate in classes in substance abuse awareness, life skills, anger management, job-seeking skills and current events.

During 2002, 801 offenders (44.5% of all admissions to the SAI Program during the year) were enrolled in evening educational programming. 274 of these offenders (34.2%) earned their GED Certificates while enrolled in the 90 day program and 280 other offenders (35.0%) completed portions of the GED test battery. Program graduates who have completed a portion of the GED test battery are enrolled in adult education programs in the community during the residential aftercare portion of the program.



Offenders take the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) during the orientation phase of the boot camp. Those who have not earned a high school diploma or GED certificate and those whose academic skills have fallen below the high school level are enrolled in academic education classes during the evenings.

The evening educational program places responsibility for success upon offenders. In 2002, 274 (34.2%) of those enrolled in this programming earned their GED certificates during the 90 day boot camp.



All offenders participate in substance abuse awareness programming. In 2002, 22.0% of the prisoners and 21.2% of the probationers placed in the SAI Program were serving for drug related offenses.

As part of their preparation to become responsible citizens, offenders participate in classes in current events, which are taught by uniformed custody staff.



TODD JAMES

2003 SAI CORRECTIONS OFFICER OF THE YEAR

Officers in the Special Alternative Incarceration Program exhibit the highest standards in the Department of Corrections in their physical condition, appearance, dedication to corrections work, and commitment to excellence. Cpl. Todd James is a perfect example of this.

Cpl. James is highly respected by his supervisors, fellow staff members, and the trainees in the program. Cpl. James holds himself to a high standard and expects the same from others.



Todd James accepting the Department's Life Saving Award from Deputy Director Robert C. Steinman.

Cpl. James began his career with the Department of Corrections in February, 2000 and has worked in the SAI Program throughout his career. He maintains a high level of physical fitness and currently holds weight lifting records in Ohio. He volunteers his time in organizing and officiating high school weight lifting events.

Cpl. James' outstanding accomplishments include participation as an instructor in the SAI drill instructor academy and the Department's Life Saving Award.

SUMMARY OF 2002 PROBATIONER PROGRAM STATISTICS

SAI probationer program statistics for 2002 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 1145 probationers enrolled in the program:

1. 1094 (95.5%) were males and 51 (4.5%) were females
2. 493 (43.1%) were African-American
3. 637 (55.6%) were Caucasian
4. 14 (1.2%) were Hispanic
5. 1 (0.1%) were of other races

Probationers sentenced in 61 counties enrolled in the program.

Probationer age at sentencing ranged from 15 years to 43 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 72.1% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2002, 213 probationers were enrolled in the program.

Of the 1133 probationers who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 812 (71.7%) successfully completed the program
2. 127 (11.2%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 63 (5.6%) were terminated for medical reasons
4. 110 (9.7%) were terminated as rule violators
5. 21 (1.9%) were terminated as ineligible

Of the 812 probationers who successfully completed the program in 2002:

1. 729 (89.8%) are on probation or have completed probation
2. 59 (7.3%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators
3. 4 (0.5%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators with a new conviction
4. 20 (2.5%) have been sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing probation

SUMMARY OF 2002 PRISONER PROGRAM STATISTICS

SAI prisoner program statistics for 2002 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 654 prisoners enrolled in the program:

1. 614 (93.9%) were males and 40 (6.1%) were females
2. 232 (35.5%) were African-American
3. 402 (61.5%) were Caucasian
4. 15 (2.3%) were Hispanic
5. 5 (0.8%) were of other races

Prisoners sentenced in 66 counties enrolled in the program.

Prisoner age at sentencing ranged from 17 years to 61 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 41.9% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2002, 114 prisoners were enrolled in the program.

Of the 681 prisoners who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 527 (77.4%) successfully completed the program
2. 75 (11.0%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 30 (4.4%) were terminated for medical reasons
4. 42 (6.2%) were terminated as rule violators
5. 7 (1.0%) were terminated as ineligible

Of the 527 prisoners who successfully completed the program in 2002:

1. 488 (92.6%) are currently on parole, or have discharged from parole.
2. 27 (5.1%) have returned to prison as parole violators
3. 1 (0.2%) have reparaed after being returned as parole violators
4. 11 (2.1%) have returned to prison as parole violators with new convictions

PROBATIONER ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE

The sentence for each of the 1145 probationers who entered the SAI Program during 2002 was used for the groupings listed below. For probationers serving more than one sentence, the sentence entered into the database first is listed.

Each of the following offense type groupings contains offenses which are similar in nature. For example, the "Fraud" category contains all cases involving financial transactions where trickery or deceit was an element of the crime.

OFFENSE TYPE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1. Breaking & Entering	23.7%
2. Drug Offenses	21.2%
3. Larceny	13.9%
4. Assault	11.8%
5. Unauthorized Driving	9.6%
6. Fraud	5.9%
7. Weapons	4.7%
8. Robbery	3.4%
9. Miscellaneous	3.3%
10. Larceny From Persons	2.5%

PRISONER ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE

The controlling sentence for each of the 654 prisoners who entered the SAI Program during 2002 was used for the groupings listed below. For prisoners serving more than one sentence, the sentence with the longest minimum term is the controlling sentence.

Each of the following offense type groupings contains offenses which are similar in nature. For example, the "Fraud" category contains all cases involving financial transactions where trickery or deceit was an element of the crime.

OFFENSE TYPE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1. Drug Offenses	22.0%
2. Breaking & Entering	17.7%
3. Assault	15.0%
4. Unauthorized driving	12.8%
5. Robbery	8.7%
6. Larceny	8.1%
7. Fraud	6.0%
8. Weapons	5.5%
9. Miscellaneous	3.4%
10. Larceny From Persons	0.8%

2002 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER

Sentencing County	Number of Admissions	% of Total Admissions
ALCONA	1	0.1%
ALLEGAN	1	0.1%
ALPENA	3	0.3%
ANTRIM	2	0.2%
BARRY	1	0.1%
BAY	27	2.4%
BENZIE	1	0.1%
BERRIEN	49	4.3%
BRANCH	5	0.4%
CALHOUN	10	0.9%
CASS	1	0.1%
CHEBOYGAN	1	0.1%
CLARE	1	0.1%
CLINTON	3	0.3%
DICKINSON	1	0.1%
EATON	6	0.5%
EMETT	1	0.1%
GENESEE	138	12.1%
GLADWIN	1	0.1%
GRAND TRAVERSE	8	0.7%
GRATIOT	2	0.2%
HILLSDALE	2	0.2%
INGHAM	35	3.1%
IONIA	5	0.4%
IOSCO	4	0.3%
IRON	1	0.1%
ISABELLA	2	0.2%
JACKSON	24	2.1%
KALAMAZOO	25	2.2%
KENT	39	3.4%
LAKE	6	0.5%
LAPEER	7	0.6%
LEELANAU	2	0.2%
LENAWEE	19	1.7%
LIVINGSTON	36	3.1%
MACKINAC	1	0.1%
MACOMB	84	7.3%
MANISTEE	6	0.5%
MASON	4	0.3%
MECOSTA	1	0.1%
MIDLAND	8	0.7%
MISSAUKEE	1	0.1%
MONROE	22	2.0%
MONTCALM	4	0.3%

TOTALS

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2002 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER (CONT.)

Sentencing County	Number of Admissions	% of Total Admissions
MUSKEGON	60	5.2%
NEWAYGO	1	0.1%
OAKLAND	68	5.9%
OCEANA	2	0.2%
OGEMAW	1	0.1%
OSCEOLA	3	0.3%
OTTAWA	10	0.9%
OTSEGO	4	0.3%
PRESQUE ISLE	5	0.4%
SAGINAW	70	6.1%
ST. CLAIR	73	6.4%
SHIAWASSEE	8	0.7%
TUSCOLA	2	0.2%
VANBUREN	10	0.9%
WASHTENAW	43	3.8%
WAYNE	181	15.8%
WEXFORD	3	0.3%
TOTALS	1145	100.4%

TOTALS BY FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION (FOA) REGION

Region	Number of Admissions	% of Total Admissions
Region I	181	15.8%
Region II	616	53.8%
Region III	348	30.4%
TOTALS	1145	100%

2002 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PRISONER

Sentencing County	Number of Admissions	% of Total Admissions
ALLEGAN	10	1.5%
ALPENA	1	0.2%
ANTRIM	3	0.5%
ARENAC	1	0.2%
BARRY	9	1.4%
BAY	9	1.4%
BENZIE	5	0.8%
BERRIEN	56	8.6%
BRANCH	1	0.2%
CALHOUN	6	0.9%
CASS	8	1.2%
CHARLEVIOX	4	0.6%
CHEYBOYGAN	1	0.2%
CLINTON	9	1.4%
CRAWFORD	1	0.2%
DICKINSON	3	0.5%
EATON	4	0.6%
EMMET	1	0.2%
GENESEE	54	8.3%
GOGEBIC	2	0.3%
GRAND TRAVERSE	11	1.7%
GRATIOT	9	1.4%
HILLSDALE	14	2.1%
INGHAM	19	2.9%
IONIA	4	0.6%
IOSCO	1	0.2%
IRON	1	0.2%
ISABELLA	3	0.5%
JACKSON	47	7.2%
KALAMAZOO	12	1.8%
KALKASKA	2	0.3%
KENT	30	4.6%
LAKE	3	0.5%
LAPEER	1	0.1%
LEELANAU	2	0.3%
LENAWEE	25	3.8%
LIVINGSTON	11	1.7%
LUCE	2	0.3%
MACOMB	37	5.7%
MANISTEE	5	0.8%
MASON	4	0.6%
MESCOTA	1	0.2%
MIDLAND	1	0.2%
MISSAUKEE	1	0.2%
MONROE	15	2.3%
MONTCALM	5	0.8%
MUSKEGON	15	2.3%
NEWAYGO	6	0.9%
OAKLAND	28	4.3%
OCEANA	1	0.2%
OGEMAW	3	0.5%
OSCEOLA	1	0.2%
OTSEGO	2	0.3%
OTTAWA	11	1.7%

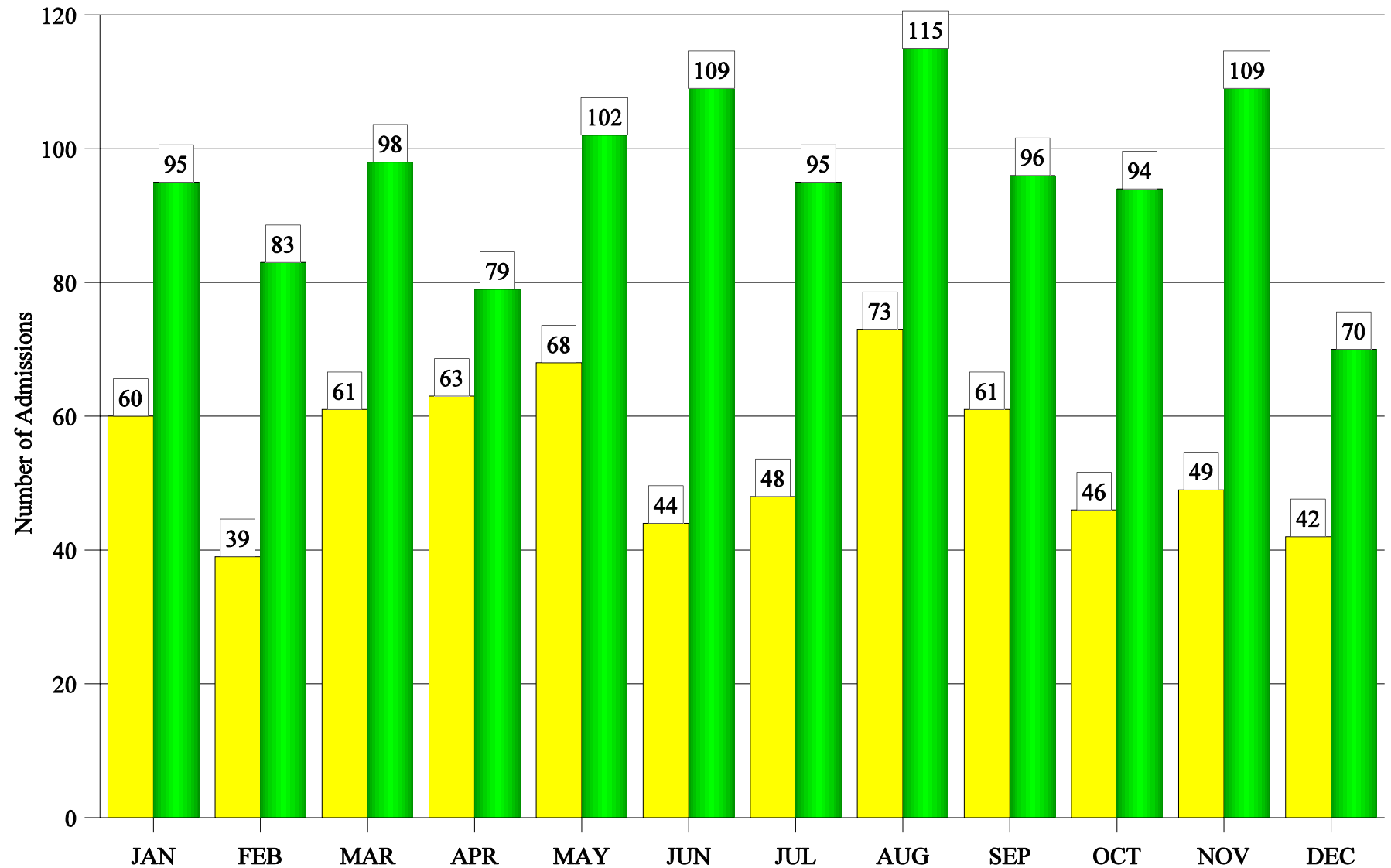
TOTALS

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2002 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PRISONER (CONT.)

Sentencing County	Number of Admissions	% of Total Admissions
ROSCOMMON	6	0.9%
SAGINAW	1	0.2%
ST. CLAIR	10	1.5%
ST. JOSEPH	2	0.3%
SANILIA	3	0.5%
SCHOOLCRAFT	1	0.2%
SHIAWASSEE	4	0.6%
TUSCOLA	5	0.8%
VANBUREN	6	0.9%
WASHTENAW	11	1.7%
WAYNE	76	11.6%
WEXFORD	8	1.2%
TOTALS	654	101.0%

2002 ADMISSIONS BY MONTH



Legend



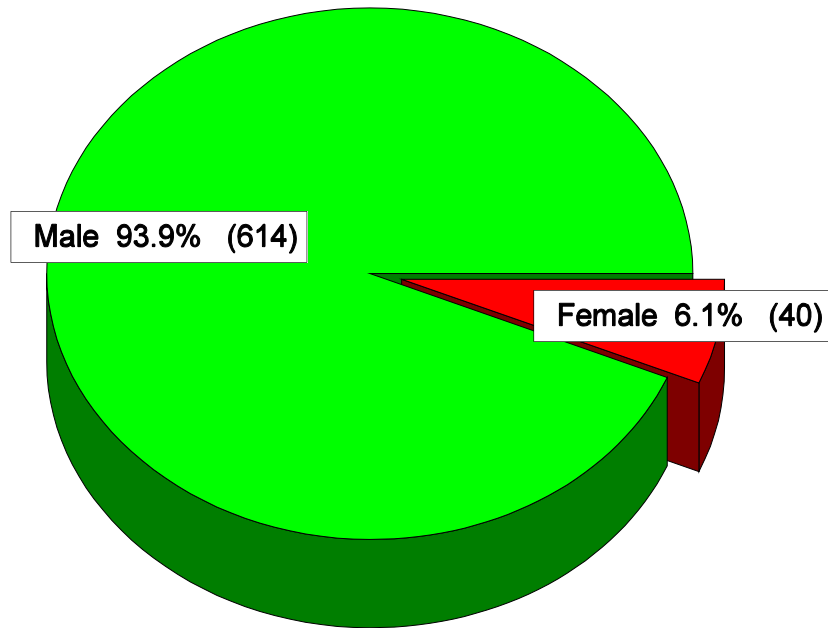
Prisoner



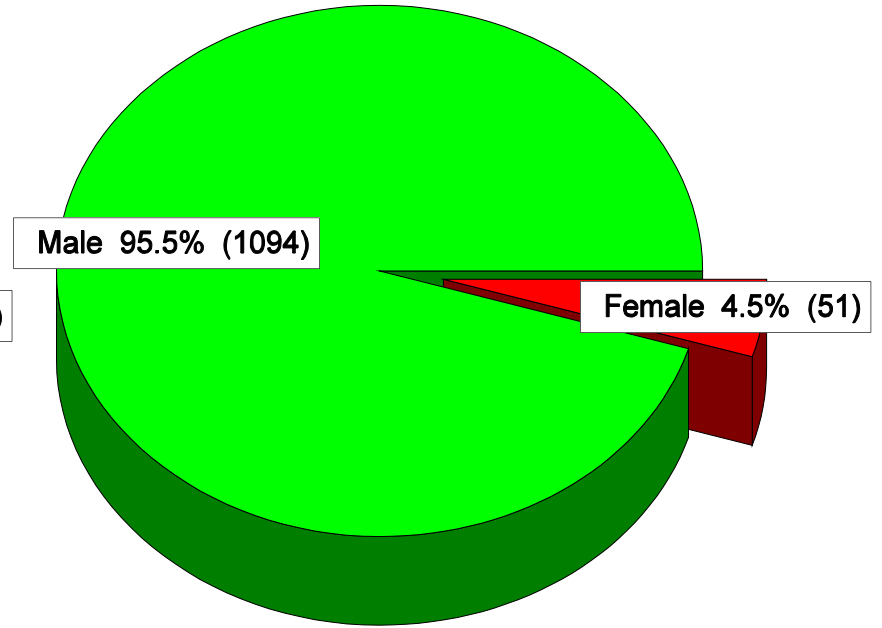
Probationer

2002 ADMISSIONS BY SEX

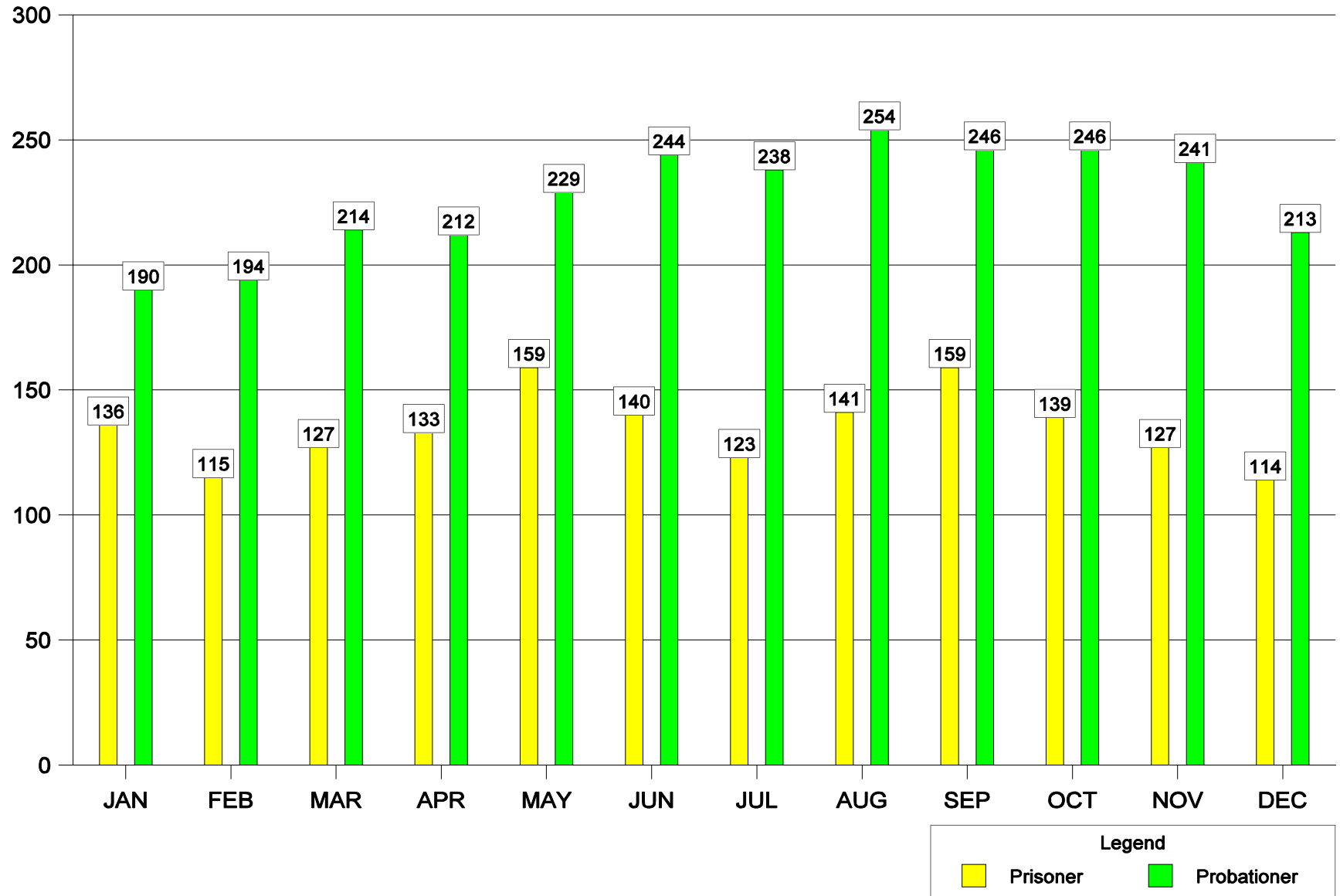
Prisoners-654



Probationers -1145



2002 MONTHLY POPULATION TOTALS



2002 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Allegan	2			2		4
Alpena	4					4
Antrim	1		1			2
Arenac	1					1
Barry	1					1
Bay	18			3	1	22
Benzie	3					3
Berrien	34	8	1	5		48
Branch	4			1		5
Calhoun	9			1		10
Cass				1		1
Cheboygan	1					1
Clare				1		1
Clinton	5					5
Dickinson			1			1
Eaton	6					6
Emmet	1					1
Genesee	88	19	6	18	3	134
Gladwin	1					1
Grand Traverse	7			1		8
Gratiot	1	1				2
Hillsdale	1	1				2
Ingham	22	4	3	5	1	35
Ionia	3					3
Iosco	2		1			3
Iron	2					2
Isabella	2					2
Jackson	23	1		1	1	26
Kalamazoo	14	1	3	6	1	25
Kent	28	6	1	4	1	40
Lake	4	1				5
Lapeer	5			2		7
Leelanau				2		2
Lenawee	16	1		1		18
Livingston	30	1	2		1	34
Mackinac	1					1
Macomb	62	5	5	11	2	85
Manistee	3	1		2		6
Mason	4	1	1			6
Mecosta	1					1
Midland	3		1			4

Totals

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2002 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER (Cont.)

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Monroe	12	3	3	2		20
Montcalm	2	1	1			4
Montmorency	1					1
Muskegon	51	9	4	6	1	71
Newaygo				1		1
Oakland	46	3	4	6	1	60
Oceana	1					1
Ogemaw	1					1
Osceola	4			1		5
Otsego	4					4
Ottawa	10			1		11
Presque Isle	3				1	4
Saginaw	45	9	5	5		64
Shiawassee	6	1		1		8
St. Clair	59	3	5	9	1	77
Tuscola	3					3
Vanburen	9	3	2		1	15
Washtenaw	29	4	1	5	1	40
Wayne	109	23	12	23	4	171
Wexford	4					4
Totals	812	110	63	127	21	1133

TOTALS BY FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION (FOA) REGION

Region	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Region I	109	23	12	23	4	171
Region II	432	51	32	64	10	589
Region III	271	36	19	40	7	373
Totals	812	110	63	127	21	1133

2002 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PRISONER

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Allegan	8			1		9
Antrim	2	1				3
Arenac	1					1
Barry	5			1		6
Bay	10					10
Benzie	3			2		5
Berrien	45	7	3	5		60
Branch	1					1
Calhoun	7	2		1	1	11
Cass	7			1		8
Charleviox	4	1				5
Cheboygan	1					1
Clinton	7	1				8
Crawford		1				1
Dickinson	2					2
Eaton	3		1			4
Genesee	56	1	4	3		64
Gogebic	2					2
Grand Traverse	10	1		1		12
Gratiot	3			4	1	8
Hillsdale	10	3	1	2		16
Ingham	11	3	1	1		16
Ionia	1	1		1		3
Iosco	2					2
Iron	1					1
Isabella	3					3
Jackson	35		3	5	1	44
Kalamazoo	13			2		15
Kalkaska	1	1				2
Kent	28	4	1	2		35
Lake	2					2
Lapeer	3					3
Leelanau	1			1		2
Lenawee	17		3	2		22
Livingston	6		1	3		10
Luce	2					2
Macomb	29	4		4		37
Manistee	2		1	3		6
Mason	3					3
Midland	2		1			3

Totals Continued on next page

2002 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PRISONER (Cont.)

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Missaukee	2					2
Monroe	9			3	1	13
Montcalm	7					7
Muskegon	13	1	1	4	1	20
Newaygo	4	1		1		6
Oakland	19	2		4		25
Oceana	1			1		2
Ogemaw	1					1
Osceola	2					2
Ottawa	7			3	1	11
Roscommon	5					5
Saginaw	2	1				3
Sanilac	4			1		5
Schoolcraft	1					1
Shiawasee	2			1		3
St. Clair	10		2			12
St. Joseph	2		1			3
Tuscola	3			1		4
Vanburen	3		1	1		5
Washtenaw	7		2	1		10
Wayne	68	6	3	7	1	85
Wexford	6			2		8
Totals	527	42	30	75	7	681

2002 MONTHLY PROGRAM OUTCOMES - PROBATIONER

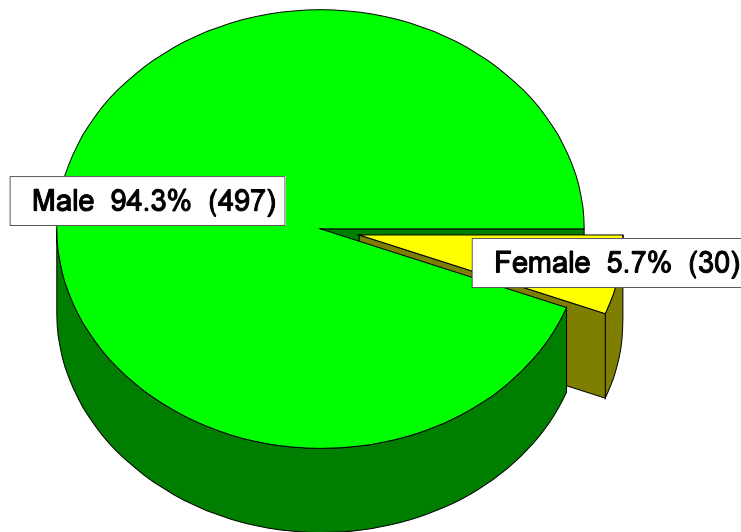
	Successful Completions	Voluntary Withdrawals	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Terminated As Ineligible	Totals
January	73	20	9	3	1	106
February	50	5	18	4	2	79
March	50	13	9	4	2	78
April	66	3	7	1	4	81
May	58	7	13	7	0	85
June	76	8	3	4	3	94
July	71	5	16	6	3	101
August	69	17	4	7	2	99
September	83	10	7	4	0	104
October	68	10	7	7	2	94
November	77	16	9	11	1	114
December	71	13	8	5	1	98
Totals	812	127	110	63	21	1133

2002 MONTHLY PROGRAM OUTCOMES - PRISONER

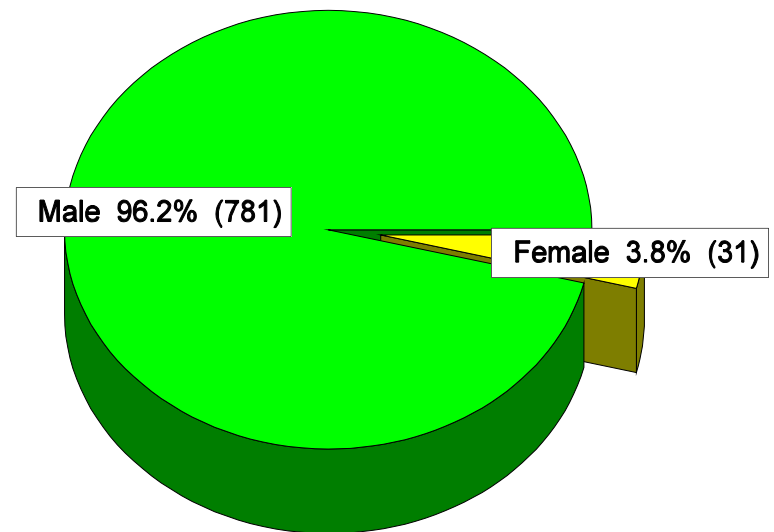
	Successful Completions	Voluntary Withdrawals	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Terminated As Ineligible	Totals
January	53	6	6	0	0	65
February	45	6	2	6	1	60
March	33	11	3	2	0	49
April	44	9	1	3	0	57
May	29	7	2	3	1	42
June	46	7	4	5	1	63
July	60	0	1	3	1	65
August	40	7	5	1	2	55
September	33	6	3	1	0	43
October	53	5	6	2	0	66
November	45	6	6	4	0	61
December	46	5	3	0	1	55
Totals	527	75	42	30	7	681

2002 GRADUATES BY SEX

Prisoner - 527



Probationer - 812



COMPARATIVE STATUS OF PROBATIONER GRADUATES 2001 AND 2002

	2001 (As of 1/10/2003)	2002 (As of 1/14/2003)
On probation or have completed probation	605 (73.2%)	729 (89.8%)
Resentenced to prison as probation violators	145 (17.6%)	59 (7.3%)
Resentenced to prison as probation violators with new convictions	53 (6.4%)	4 (0.5%)
Sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing probation	23 (2.8%)	20 (2.5%)
Total	826	812

CURRENT STATUS OF PRISONER PROGRAM GRADUATES

(As of 1/08/2003)

The current status of the 2519 prisoners who successfully completed the program between January 1, 1998, and December 31, 2002, is as follows:

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
Successful Completions	563	580	437	412	527	2519
Completed Parole	388 (68.9%)	324 (55.9%)	196 (44.9%)	77 (18.7%)	2 (0.4%)	987 (39.2%)
Currently on Parole*	17 (3.0%)	40 (6.9%)	55 (12.6%)	226 (54.9%)	486 (92.2%)	824 (32.7%)
Returned to Prison as Parole Violators	34 (6.0%)	52 (9.0%)	58 (13.3%)	59 (14.3%)	27 (5.1%)	230 (9.1%)
Reparoled after Being Returned as Parole Violators	39 (6.9%)	62 (10.7%)	47 (10.8%)	19 (4.6%)	1 (0.2%)	168 (6.7%)
Returned to Prison With New Felony Convictions:						
A. As Parole Violators With New Convictions	56 (10.0%)	79 (13.6%)	70 (16.0%)	30 (7.3%)	11 (2.1%)	246 (9.8%)
B. With Convictions After Completing Parole	29 (5.2%)	23 (4.0%)	11 (2.5%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (2.5%)

* Includes parolees on absconder status.

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM OUTCOMES - 2001 AND 2002

	Prisoners		Probationers	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Successful Completions	412 (75.5%)	527 (77.4%)	826 (75.8%)	812 (71.7%)
Voluntary Withdrawals	52 (9.5%)	75 (11.0%)	74 (6.8%)	127 (11.2%)
Terminations for Rule Violations	40 (7.3%)	42 (6.2%)	100 (9.2%)	110 (9.7%)
Medical Terminations	30 (5.5%)	30 (4.4%)	58 (5.3%)	63 (5.6%)
Terminated as Ineligible	12 (2.2%)	7 (1.0%)	32 (2.9%)	21 (1.9%)
Totals	546	681	1090	1133